S/058/62/000/004/117/160
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Matyáš, M.

TITLE: The magnetic susceptibility of solid solutions of semiconducting compounds of $A^{III} B^{V}$

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 43, abstract 4E375 (Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1961, v. B11, no. 6, 461-463, English)

TEXT: By the measurement of the diamagnetic susceptibility of InSb - GaSb solid solutions it is found that the susceptibility χ_{mol} for solid solutions of compounds with substituted A-element (AB-CB system) is a quadratic function of composition in accordance with the empirical formula:

$$\chi_{mol} = -\left\{\frac{[(1-\alpha)\ Z_A + \alpha Z_C][(1-\alpha)\ Z_A + \alpha Z_C + Z_B]}{100} + 13\right\} \cdot 10^{-6},$$

where Z denotes the number of electrons in the respective atom, and α is the molar part of the compound that has been added (AC or CB). On the basis of this relation it can be decided, from χ_{mol} measurements whether the two binary compounds form solid solutions or whether new phases arise from their combination.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] A. Kikoin

Card 1/1

MATYAS, Milos

Some experience in semiconductor physics in the Soviet Union.
Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.2:111 '62.

MATYAS, Milos

Anniversary congress of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.4:191-193 '62.

Z/055/62/012/011/001/002
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Matyáš, M.

TITLE: Connection between magnetic susceptibility and chemical bonds of semiconducting compounds having sphalerite structure

PERIODICAL: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, Seriya B, v. 12, no. 11, 1962, 838-842

TEXT: Susceptibilities of ZnSe, CdTe, CuBr, AgI, CdS and ZnS were measured at room temperature by a method described previously by the author. Since the susceptibility increases in the order A^{IV}_2, A^{III}_BV, A^{II}_BVI, A^{I}_BVII, the author assumes

$$\chi_G = \chi_G^{cov} + \Delta\chi_G, \quad (1)$$

where the first term denotes molar susceptibility of an ideal covalent compound, whose square root can be expressed by the empirical formula $C_1 - C_2/a^2$ (C_1, C_2 are constants and a is the lattice con-

Card 1/2

Connection between magnetic ...

stant). The second term of (1) was determined with the aid of this formula and plotted against $\sqrt{E_G}$ (E_G = the energy of the forbidden band). The dependence is linear in four series of compounds: 1) GeGe, GaAs, ZnSe, CuBr, 2) SnSn, InSb, CdTe, AgI, 3) GeSi, GaP, ZnS, CuCl, 4) SnSi, InP, CdS. (Ideal covalent binding was assumed for GeSi and SnSi). With the aid of these relations one can estimate E_G when the susceptibility and the lattice constant are known, for instance E_G = approx. 3.2 eV in CuCl. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut für Festkörperphysik der Tschechosl. A.d.W. (Institute of Solid State Physics, Czechoslovak AS) and Fakultät für technische Physik und Kernphysik d. Tschechischen techn. Hochschule in Prag (Department of Technical Physics and Nuclear Physics, Czech Polytechnic, Prague)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1962

Card 2/2

MATYAS, Milos

The Physical Society in Great Britain. Pokroky mat fyz astr & no.1:38-39 '63.

MATYAS, Milos

One hundred years of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society.
Pokroky mat fyz astr 9 no.6:378 '64.

L 30112-66 IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP6020592 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0028/65/000/006/0320/0324

AUTHOR: Matyas, Milos (Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: Fundamental experimental knowledge of superconductivity

SOURCE: Pokroky matematiky fyziky a astronomie, no. 6, 1965, 320-324

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, critical magnetic field, specific heat

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the historical development of knowledge of superconductivity during the last 60 years, the critical temperatures and critical magnetic fields of various elements, the Meissner effect, and the specific heat of elements in the normal and superconducting states. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UKR

ACCESSION NR: AP4041522 Z/0065/64/000/003/0309/0321

AUTHOR: Bruska, Otakar (Brzhuska, Otakar); Matyas, Miroslav (Matiash, Miroslav); Mazanec, Karel (Mazanets, Karel)

TITLE: Contribution to the study of steel properties at high deformation rates

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 3, 1964, 309-321

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic hardness, high deformation rate, Armco iron dynamic hardness, 30KhN2MA steel dynamic hardness, room temperature dynamic hardness, subzero temperature dynamic hardness, explosive forming, high energy rate forming

ABSTRACT: Armco iron and 30KhN2MA steel were subjected to dynamic hardness tests with the purpose of studying their behavior at high deformation rates. The method is based on shooting a projectile into a specimen. The dynamic hardness Hk is determined as the ratio E:w, where E is the energy consumed in the formation of the impression having a volume w. The dynamic hardness tester consists of four parts: 1) a device for projectile acceleration, 2) a device for

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041522

measuring projectile velocity, 3) a device for determination of ballistic pendulum deflection, and 4) a device for measuring the volume of the impression. A projectile 4—5 g in weight shot with a velocity of approximately 130 msec^{-1} and a kinetic energy of approximately 5 kg m hits a specimen placed in a ballistic pendulum. The deflection of the latter determines the consumed energy. The velocity of the projectile is determined by computer and two photo cells. The dynamic hardness (H_K) of Armco iron at +20, -30, -78, and -196C amounts to 180, ~200, ~235, and ~210 H_K, i.e., H_K has its maximum at -78C. The dynamic hardness of 30KhN2MA steel depends on heat treatment and has its maximum at -30C. The fact that H_K at first increases and then decreases is explained by the adiabatic character of the deformation process and the change of the value of specific heat. The cause of the different behavior of both tested materials has not yet been reliably explained. The dynamic hardness measurements, however, provided valuable findings on the mechanical properties of the materials at high deformation rates. These findings will make possible a more detailed determination of the conditions for shaping by unconventional methods, e. g., by explosive forming. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041522

ASSOCIATION: VAAZ, Ostrava; VUVZKG, Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 27Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

MATIAS, Pavel, mashinist (Chekhoslovakiya)

Fraternal association of workers is a guarantee of victory. Sov.profsoiuzy 1 no.3:49 M '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Trade-unions--Congresses)

MATYAS S.

MATYAS S. Szarotka portable radio receiving set. p. 107.

Vol. 1, No. 3, Oct. 1956.
TELE-RADIO
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

MATYAS, V.

Heat of acorns, p. 228, AZ ERDO, (Orszagos Erdeszeti Egyesulet) Budapest, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956.

MATYAS, V.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical ERDESZETTUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK No. 1, 1958

MATYAS, V. Tests of estimating acorn production. p. 163.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

MATYAS, Vilmos

"Correlations between the weather and the yearly production in beech trees" by H.Wachter. Reviewed by Vilmos Matyas. Erdo [illegible]
333-334 Jl '64.

MATYAS, Vladislav, inz.

Charging and discharging of semiconductor condensers. Slaboproudy obzor 24 no.9:556-557 S '63.

MATIAS, Vladislav

Zener quartz diodes made by Tesla as semiconductor condensers.
Slaboproudy obzor 25 no.12:733-734 D '64.

MATYAS, Z.

Theory of the melting of ionic crystals. Z. Matyas (Univ. Prague). Arbeitstag. Festkörperphysik, 1, Dresden, 1954, 65-8 (Pub. 1956); cf. C.A. 48, 9149b.—A theory of the melting of AgCl and AgBr is developed, based on the passage of Ag^+ from lattice to interstitial positions near the m.p. The entropy is max. when $^1/_2$ of the Ag^+ ions are left in the lattice ($q = {^1/_2}$). Simplifying assumptions permit the calcn. of free-energy isotherms as functions of q. Each isotherm has a min. at $q = {^1/_2}$, but below the m.p. there is another lower min. at $q = 1$, whereas above the m.p. this 2nd min. is higher or absent. The theory leads to values of the m.p., entropy of fusion, heat of fusion, and change in elec. cond. on melting that agree well with expt. The theory can be extended to other ionic crystals with a NaCl lattice, if both ions are assumed to wander into interstitial positions. H. Neugebauer

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NB
Y1

CA MATYAS, F.Z.

9

Change of electrical resistance of alloys during aging. Z. Matyáš (Prague Univ.). *Phil. Mag.* 40, 324–37 (1949). A derivation is given of the mechanism by which the cond. electrons in pure Al are scattered when an external field is applied. The change of the resistivity during aging can be predicted. Duraluminum and Al-Ag alloy in two different stages of aging are considered. In both the qual. predictions of the theory are in agreement with expt. and quant. results seem to be of the right order of magnitude. S. Tolansky

MATYAS, ZDENEK.

Vybrane kapitoly z hygieny a technologie masa jatecnych zvirat a drubeze. (1. vyd.) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1954. 197 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol)

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

MATYAS, ZDENEK

Technologie potravin a surovin zivocisneho puvodu. (Vyd. 1) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1956. 266 p. (Technology of food and of ray materials of animal origin; a university texbook. 1st ed.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

MATYAS, Z.

Rudolf Bohm and Vladimir Pleva's Mikroskopie masa a surovin zivocisneho puvodu (Microscopy of Meat and Raw Materials of Animal Origin); a book review. p. 222. (Prumysl Potravin, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry. H-28

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2885.

Author : Matyas, Z.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Possibility of Using Acetic Acid As A Preservative in the Meat Industry.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. hyg., 1958, 3, No 2-3, 113-116.

Abstract: Wine vinegar (V) can be used on an industrial scale as a preservative for corned beef meat when refrigeration is not available. The use of V in various concentrations protected meat from microbiological spoilage for seven days; a control sample showed the presence of surface decay on the second day. V does not retard the fermentation processes in meat. The possible practical

Card 1/2

MATYAS, Z.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58943

AUTH. : [illegible]
INST. : Not given
TITLE : On the Quality of Eggs and Poultry Products

ORIG. PUB. : Veterinarstvi, 5, No 3, 101-102 (1956)

ABSTRACT : The author discusses briefly the requirements which must be met by the veterinary and sanitary control of egg processing enterprises.

P. Zvarova

CARD: 1/1

MATYAS, Zdenek, Doc., MVDr.

International symposium on the hygiene of food of animal origin. Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.8:392-395 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Veterinarni fakulta Vysoke skoly zemedelske a lesnicke, Brno.
(Food) (Animal products)

MATYAS, Zdenek
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation: Brno

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 5, 1961, page 181.

Data: "Veterinary Care in Meat Production."

GPO 981643

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATYAS, Z.

MATYAS, Z., (Affiliation not given).

"Some Problems of Veterinary Hygiene of Foods of Animal Origin."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol. 8, No. 2, 63, pp 65-66.

Abstract: The article is an introduction to the current issue of the periodical which deals mainly with subjects of Food Hygiene. Importance of Veterinary Surgeons in this field is stressed.
No references.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRÁL, E., MATYAS, Z., HOLEC, J., (Affiliation not given).

"The Basis for Planning the Required Numbers of Veterinary Surgeons Needed in the Field of Hygiene of Foods. 1st Communications - Slaughterhouses."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol. 8, No. 2, 63, pp 67-76.

Abstract (Authors' summary): An analysis of the activities and of time requirements of the veterinary service in the slaughterhouses was made. As a result of this study it seems that one veterinary surgeon with the assistance of a technician can provide inspection and supervision for the slaughtering of 13,404 animals each year.
11 Tables, 7 Czech, 14 German references.

1/1

MATYAS, Zdenek, doc. MVDr.

Some problems of veterinary hygiene of food from animal products. Veter medicina 8 no.2:65-66 Mr '63.

Sensitivity of Serratia marcescens to some disinfectants in a solution or in the form of aerosols. Ibid.:103-110

1. Institute of Hygiene and Technology of Food, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.

KRAL, Emanuel, MVDr., prof.; MATYAS, Zdenek, doc. MVDr.; HOLEC, Josef, MVDr. CSc.

Data for planning the number of veterinarians in the food hygiene control. Pt. 1. Veter medicina 8 no.2:67-76 Mr '63.

1. Institute of Hygiene and Technology of Food, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Higher School of Agriculture, Brno (for Matyas and Holec).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATIAS, Zdenek, Doc. MVDr, CSc.

Brno

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 12, December 1966, pp 529-533

"Current situation and future prospects for hygiene of foodstuffs, with regard to teaching, research, and practice."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATYAS, Zdenek

CERNY, Ludvik, Prof. MUDr; MATYAS, Zdenek, doc. MVDr, CSc; KEJCI, Jaroslav, MVDr

Brno (for all)

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 12, December 1966, pp 533-535

"Prospective goals in microbiology for hygiene of foodstuffs."

MATYASEK, V.; VAVRA, J.; KALOUS, E.

Problems of price calculation in the food industry. p. 57

PRUMYSL, POTRAVIN, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 2, February 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959. Uncl.

STOROZHIK, A.G.; MATYASH, A. Ye.

Continuous running machine for lapping cutters. Stan. i instr. 31 no.5:33-34 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Grinding machines)

MATYASH, A. Ya

17

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION BOV/5583

Podkletnov, Ye. N., Stalin Prize Winner, ed.

Emal' i protsessy emalirovaniya (Enamels and Enameling Processes) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 113 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov UkrSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed.: N. P. Onishchenko; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.: Mashgiz (Southern Dept.): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel concerned with the research, production, and uses of enamel.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on enamels and enameling processes is based on material presented at the first Ukraine-wide conference on the production of enamel and enameled equipment, organized by the State Scientific Technical Committee of the Ukrainian SSR, the Kiyev Sovnarkhoz, Chemical

Card 1/4

Society imeni Mendeleyev, Scientific Technical Society of the Machine-Building Industry, and other sovnarkhozes, scientific research institutes, and planning organizations. [The name, place, and date of the conference are not given.] The following are discussed: old and new types of enamels, their composition, properties, uses, and methods of production; the production of enameled equipment (chemical apparatus, pipes, cisterns, etc.), and their use in the coal, chemical, food, and other industries; latest advances in the mechanization of enameling processes and techniques; the effect of underlying surfaces on the quality of enamel coatings; and methods of modifying the properties of enamel coatings, e.g., increasing their chemical stability. American and Chinese practices and production are also briefly discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 32 references: 22 Soviet, 7 English, and 3 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SHAKHOV, F.N.; MATIASH, A.Ya.

Enameling of equipment for the chemical industry. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.3:334-336 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

MATYASH, B., inzh.; ZHIBURTOVICH, N., inzh.

New building materials for housing construction based on local raw materials. Zhil.stroi. no.8:16-17 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Kuybyshev Province—Building materials)

MAKAROV, A.Ya.; KOPELYANSKIY, G.D., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GORNYKH, V.P., inzh., red.; MATYASH, B.P., inzh., red.; YAKSHAROV, Yu.S., inzh., red.; MIKHAYEV, N.I., red.

[Reference manual on building materials] Spravochnik po stroitel'nym materialam. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 647 p. (MIRA 17:7)

RABINOVICH, R.I. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEGLAN, L.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BARABANOVA, N.N.; BOSENKO, K.S.; VINNIK, V.V.; GRIGORCHUK, Ye.V.; GUMEROV, A.Kh.; DOBROCHASOV, D.F.; ZAMURAYEV, I.V.; ZAYTSEVA, A.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOL'TSOV, N.A.; LEVITIN, Kh.Z., kand. biol. nauk; LISITSKIY, B.Ya.; MATYASH, G.P.; MENTOV, A.V.; RABINOVICH,R.I.; SAL'NIKOV, V.V.; SVECHNIKOV, I.V.; SIMONOV, P.K.; SMIRNOV, V.V.; SMIRNOV, L.P.; SMIRNOVA, V.I.; STEPANOVA, V.I.; TARASOV, A.A.; FILATOVICH, V.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FEDOROV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSAPLIN, M.F.; KHROMOV, L.V.; DAVYDOVA, I., red.; PAL'MINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Sverdlovsk in Agricultural Exhibition of 1959] Sverdlovskaia sel'khoziaistvennaia vystavka. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 131 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Sverdlovsk. Sverdlovskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1959.
(Sverdlovsk—Agricultural exhibitions)

24.7100,24.5600

77013
SOV/56-37-6-53/55

AUTHORS: Galkin, A. A., and Matyash, I. V.

TITLE: Structure of Solid Hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 6, pp 1831-1832 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of the nuclear magnetic resonance (n.m.r.) of mono- and polycrystalline hydrogen at 4.2°K. Samples were cylindrical in form and obtained under various directions of thermal gradient relative to the axis of the crystal. The width and the shape of lines of monocrystals in the rotational diagrams was found to be practically identical to those obtained with polycrystalline hydrogen. The diagrams exhibited no anisotropy of the second momentum in the n.m.r. This served as the confirmation that the crystalline hydrogen has tetragonal lattice. There are 5 references; 4 Soviet, 1 Dutch.

Card 1/2

Structure of Solid Hydrogen

77013
SOV/56-37-6-53/55

ASSOCIATION: Inst. Radiophys. and Electronics Acad. Sciences Ukrain. SSR, USSR (Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959

Card 2/2

83745

S/056/60/038/004/038/048
B006/B056

24.6400

AUTHORS: Galkin, A. A., Matyash, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Nuclear Resonance in an Adsorbed Gas

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki; 1960, Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 1332 - 1334

TEXT: For the purpose of investigating the properties of adsorbed gases, nuclear paramagnetic resonance offers suitable means, because conclusions may be drawn from the shape of the resonance curves as to the interaction of the adsorbed molecules and the effect of the backing. In the present "Letter to the Editor", the authors describe investigations carried out by the spin-echo method, of nuclear paramagnetic resonance on thin layers of hydrogen, water, and methane adsorbed on activated carbon. The block diagram of the apparatus used is shown in Fig. 1, and is briefly described in the introduction. The magnetic field (3300 oe) was generated by a permanent magnet with a pole-piece diameter of 110 mm and a gap width of 40 mm. The apparatus permitted measurement of the longitudinal and transverse relaxation times (T_1 and T_2) within the

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Nuclear Resonance in an Adsorbed Gas

range from 10^{-4} to 10 sec. To determine T_1, three pulses were applied to the sample, and by analyzing the signal intensity of the stimulated echo as a function of the time between the first and the third pulse, the relaxation time was determined. Investigation of the spin-echo signal intensity as a function of the time between two pulses also made it possible to calculate T_2 and the self-diffusion coefficient (the experimental method is described in Ref. 5). Fig. 2 shows such a spin-echo oscillogram from which T_2 was determined for hydrogen adsorbed on carbon at 77°K. The T_1 and T_2 values thus determined as well as estimates of the self-diffusion coefficient (D) are given in a table for the layers investigated here. Also the activation energies (Q) were estimated and are also given, as well as the measured resonance-line widths ΔH. Thus, ΔH for a monomolecular H_2 layer at 77°K equals 0.2 oe, and at 20.4°K it equals 2 oe. For these two temperatures, T_1 was measured as amounting to 5.10^{-3} and 10.10^{-3} sec, respectively, and T_2 as $1.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and

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Investigation of the Nuclear Resonance in an Adsorbed Gas

S/056/60/038/004/038/048
B006/B056

$0.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ sec, respectively; $D \approx 2.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm^2/sec and $Q \approx 590$ joules/mole. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1959

IX

Card 3/3

35097
S/185/62/007/001/007/014
D299/D302

24.6300

AUTHORS: Halkin, O.O., and Matvash, I.V.

TITLE: Study of nuclear magnetic relaxation of adsorbed gases by the spin-echo method

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 54 - 64

TEXT: The temperature dependence was studied of the relaxation time T_1 and T_2 of hydrogen molecules and helium atoms, adsorbed on charcoal and silica gel. T_1 and T_2 were measured by E.L. Hahn's method (Ref. 1: Phys. Rev., 80, 580, 1950), as well as by the method of H.Y. Carr and E.M. Purcell (Ref. 2: Phys. Rev., 94, 630, 1954). The measuring apparatus included a high-frequency modulator, a h.-f. bridge, h.-f. amplifier, and the oscillograph MO-4 (IO-4). A magnetic field of 3300 oersted was produced by a permanent magnet. A figure shows the temperature dependence of the spin-lattice relaxation time T_1 of He^3-atoms, adsorbed on charcoal. Although the distance between the atoms (10^{-7} cm) was by far greater than in the liquid state, the re-

Card 1/3

Study of nuclear magnetic relaxation ...

laxation time $T_1 \approx 10^{-2}$ sec., i.e. by several orders of magnitude smaller than for gaseous or liquid He^3. Such a decrease in relaxation time can be only explained by the effect of the adsorbent surface; this effect was found to be equivalent to the effect of oxygen at a pressure of 10 atm. Another figure shows the temperature dependence of the spin-spin relaxation time T_2. T_2 is almost by one order of magnitude smaller than T_1. This is further proof that the relaxation mechanism under consideration differs from that for gases. The magnitude of T_2 ($\sim 10^{-3}$ sec) shows that the spin-spin relaxation time is also influenced by interaction with the paramagnetic backing. If the adsorbent surface has paramagnetic particles, it is possible to estimate the diffusion coefficient D, by means of a formula involving T_1 and the number of paramagnetic particles N_{par}; one obtains $D \approx 10^{-4}$ $cm^2/sec.$, for $N = 10^{20}$ cm^{-3}. In the case of adsorbed hydrogen, it is necessary to take into account both inter- and intramolecular interactions. From the formula for spin-spin relaxation in the presence of intramolecular interactions it follows that the correlation time τ_c $\approx 10^{-8}$sec. The temperature dependence of T_2 can be explained by the

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Study of nuclear magnetic relaxation ... S/185/62/007/001/007/01
D299/D302

increase in τ_c with decreasing temperature. An analysis of the experimental results shows that the temperature dependence of T_2 is mainly determined by intermolecular interactions, and the dependence on pressure by intramolecular relaxation. The obtained values of T_1 and T_2 and their dependence on temperature and pressure, do not differ appreciably from those for hydrogen adsorbed on silica gel. There are 11 figures and 13 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: George W. Smith, Robert M. Housley, Phys. Rev., 117, 732, 1960; W.M. Fairbank, E. Adams, Dwight, Physica, 24, 134, 1958; I.M. Goodkind, W.M. Fairbank, Phys. Rev. Lett., 4, 458, 1960; R.H. Power, Phys. Rev., 117, 1185, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut nyz'kykh temperatur AN URSR (Physico-Technical Institute of Low Temperatures of the AS UkrRSR), Kharkiv

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1961

Card 3/3

X

S/192/63/004/001/002/003
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Matyash, I.V., Piontkovskaya, M.A., Tarasenko, L.M. and Tyutyunnik, R.S.

TITLE: Proton relaxation in zeolotic water

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 4, no. 1, 1963, 106-107

TEXT: It is noted that although the structure of many zeolites has been studied in some detail both experimentally and theoretically, there is little information about molecular bonding forces in zeolitic water. This has been largely due to experimental difficulties encountered with chemical and spectroscopic (X-ray and infrared) methods. The present work was undertaken to obtain further information about zeolites and to determine the NMR line widths for artificial zeolites. The following were investigated: KA, NaA, CaA, LiA and MgA. It was found that the derivatives of the absorption lines of KA, CaA and MgA did not exhibit detectable splitting which ascribed to the fact that the specimens had not lower than fourfold symmetry axes and the sorption cavities were nearly spherical. Mea-

Card 1/2

Proton relaxation ...

sured NMR line widths as functions of the relative amount of water appear to confirm that the spin-spin relaxation time does depend on the relative amount of water as reported by Matyash et al (this journal, 2, 214, 1962). On the other hand the self-diffusion coefficient of water molecules in zeolites is universely proportional to the line width ΔH. The correlation between ΔH and τ_i/τ is shown below

Cation	K	Na	Ca	Li	Mg
ΔH oe	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.48
τ_i/τ	0.05	1.46	2.16	3.48	8.63

where τ_i is the mean life of water molecules near the corresponding cation and τ is the corresponding equilibrium value in pure water. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN USSR (Physico-Technical Low Temperature Institute of the AS UkrSSR) Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

Card 2/2

MATYASH, I.V.; GALKIN, A.A. [Halkin, O.O.]; TARASENKO, L.M.

Proton magnetic relaxation in methane. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:39-41 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

(Protons) (Nuclear spin) (Methane)

MATYASH, I.V.; TORYANIK, A.I.; YASHKICHEV, V.I.

Mobility of water molecules in aqueous solutions of NaCl, KCl, and KI. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.5:777-778 S-O '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR i Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

TARASEVICH, Yu.I.; OVCHARENKO, F.D., akademik; MATYASH, I.V.; MANK, V.V.; TORYANIK, A I.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of the protons of water adsorbed on montmorillonite. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:926-928 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN UkrSSR i Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Ovcharenko).

L 00717-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5014235 UR/0386/65/001/003/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Matyash, I. V.; Doroshev, V. D.; Revenko, Yu. F.

TITLE: Observation of transitions between hyperfine sublevels in paramagnetic atoms

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen, paramagnetic gas, fine structure, electron transition

ABSTRACT: A detailed investigation of hyperfine splitting of the energy sublevels in atoms can be useful in studying electron-nuclear interactions, the state of the electron shell in the atom, the nature of intermolecular interactions, etc. Previous studies on precise determination of hyperfine interaction in the hydrogen atom have revealed transitions with $\Delta M = 0$ in a longitudinal magnetic field of 0.05 oersted. There are no reports in the literature on the observation of transitions between hyperfine sublevels with $\Delta M = \pm 1$. In this paper, the author reports on observations of this type in elemental hydrogen. A videospectroscope with synchronous detection was used covering the 1500-1000 Mc range. The derivative of the

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L 00717-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019225

/2

absorption line corresponding to transitions of $F = 1, M = -1 \rightarrow F = 0, M = 0$ in elemental hydrogen is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure for a frequency of 1377.5 Mc in a 27 oersted field. "The authors are grateful to Corresponding member AN UkrSSR A. A. Galkin for interest in the work, and to A. I. Petunin and V. G. Pisarev for participation in building the cryostat." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

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L 00717-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014235

ENCLOSURE: 01

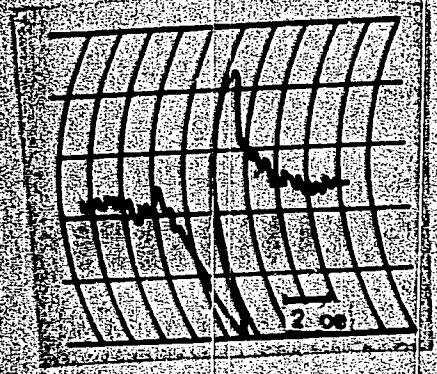

Fig. 1. Derivative of the absorption line for transitions between hyperfine sublevels in elemental hydrogen.

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STEPANOV, V. M.; MATYASH, L. F.

Preparation of p-(chloromercuri)benzoyl chloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:316-317 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.

(Benzoyl chloride)

MATYASH, L.F.; STEPANOV, V.M.

Synthesis of p-mercuribenzoic acid. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.1:111-116 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.

MATYASH, L.F.; STEPANOV, V.M.

Preparation of gramicidin C derivatives containing heavy atoms.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1658-1661 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

AVAYEVA, S. M.; BOTVINIK, M. M.; VAFINA, M. G.; MATYAZH, L. F.

Seryl phosphates and pyrophosphates. Part 2: Behavior of bis (methyl ester of N-carbobenzoxyseryl)-phenyl phosphate in HBr solution in organic solvents. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:1754-1757 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

38222
S/032/62/028/006/006/025
B110/B101

11.C130

AUTHORS: Morokhin, M. G., Ageyev, S. I., Matyash, O. Ye., and Chechina, T. G.

TITLE: A colorimetric method of determining the water content in kerosene

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 6, 1962, 670

TEXT: White, anhydrous $CuSO_4$ added to hydrocarbons for the purpose of determining their water content formed a blue crystal hydrate with the water. The standards were prepared from 1 liter fuel filtered off with calcined copper sulfate was mixed with 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, or 1.0 g of water and filtered off with glass filters containing freshly calcined $CuSO_4$. The color filtrates stored under exclusion of air remained usable for one month. The fuel to be analyzed was treated similarly, and the resulting color shade was compared with the standards. In this way, an amount of 0.30 g/liter was ascertained as compared with calculated water cotent of 0.28 g/liter, and 0.20 g/liter as compared with 0.175 g/liter.
Card 1/1

KOTEL'NIKOV, N.V.; ANDREYEV, F.G.; MATYASH, R.N.; SYSOYEV, G.N.; DEKAMILLI, G.M.

Large panels made of reinforced expanded clay concrete [Suggested by N.V. Kotel'nikov and others]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroit. no.6:7-11 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Concrete slabs) (Ceilings)

KOTEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MATYASH, R.N.; ANDRUYEV, F.G.; SERDYUKOV, N.P.

Making concrete wall blocks with flues in construction yards [Suggested by N.V. Kotel'nikov and others]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.6:14-19 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Concrete blocks)

KAZAKOV, Aleksandr Aristarkhovich; DAVYDOVSKIY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; ZHIL'TSOV, P.N., inzh., retsenzent; MATYASH, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; NIKOL'SKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; STORCHUN, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; MARENKOVA, G.I., inzh., red.; NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control, remote control, and communication systems in railroad transportation] Ustroistva avtomatiki, telemekhaniki i sviazi na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961.446 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Railroads--Electronic equipment) (Automatic control)
(Remote control)

YERYKALOV, Yu.G.; SPRYSKOV, A.A.; MATYASH, V.K.

Orientation during the substitution in the aromatic series. Part 14: Isomerization of trichlorobenzenes in the presence of complex catalysts. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:237-240 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

MITYASHEVICH, V.V

8(3) p 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1386

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka

Peredacha energii postoyannym i peremennym tokom (Power Transmission by Direct and Alternating Current) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 334 p. (Series: Its: Izvestiya, sb. 3) 3,350 copies printed.

Ed.: Pintsov, A.M.; Tech. Ed.: Voronetskaya, L.V.; Editorial Board: Shchedrin, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding Member, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Professor (Chief Ed.); Gertsik, A.K., Engineer; Yemel'yanov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Pimenov, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Pintsov, A.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Posse, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Sena, L.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Sonin, M.R., Engineer; Shekhtman, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles, issued by the USSR Ministry of Electric Power Stations, is intended for scientists, engineers and designers of high-voltage overhead transmission lines.

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COVERAGE: The collection covers various problems connected with d-c and a-c high-voltage transmission lines, gives theoretical fundamentals of these problems and describes experimental investigations and practical conclusions. References appear separately after each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SECTION I. DIRECT CURRENT

Investigations carried out by V.D. Andreyev and B.G. Mendelev in 1949-1950 at VEI on voltage distribution in the plate circuit of a type V-1(VR-50/120) mercury rectifier showed considerable unevenness of distribution. The recommendation was to increase the power of the plate voltage divider. In 1953 at the Electrovacuum Laboratory of NIIPT a series of measurements was completed by V.A. Dolgikh, I.G. Goloshchekin and N.I. Lavrov (and in 1954 V.A. Ivanchenko) on the dependence of voltage distribution on operating conditions. The measurement method was developed by L.N. Volkov and D.D. Knyazev and was based on the use of an oscillograph and a capacitive voltage-divider. In conclusion, the authors recommend some changes in operating practice and in design. There are 3 tables of oscillograms, 4 diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

Gertsik, A.K. Ionization Characteristics of Paper-Oil Capacitor Insulation During Application of Voltage With a Distorted Wave Form 62

The above characteristics were obtained as a result of experimental investigation carried out in NIIPT laboratories by the author and junior scientists V.P. Matveyev and D.S. Lavrov. There are 13 diagrams and drawings and 14 references, of which 7 are Soviet and 7

Card 4/13

up to 600 kv, it is necessary to employ a cascade connection of bridge rectifiers, with one or several rectifiers in the arm of each bridge. The best combination of the number of bridges and the number of rectifiers in the arm of each bridge has not yet been definitely chosen. The difficult problems connected with this choice were investigated by NIIPT in the Kashira-Moscow h-v d-c transmission line. This article gives the results of investigation and makes recommendations. There are 2 tables, 7 oscillograms, 1 diagram and 3 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 1 German.

Shekhtman, M.G. and N.A. Shipulina. Parameters of Equipment of Conversion Substations in the Kashira-Moscow D-C Transmission Line 129

Firing of mercury rectifiers causes current oscillations in a tens and hundreds kc/sec frequency range. Study of this source of radio interference requires exact knowledge of equipment parameters for frequencies up to 1 Mc. The authors describe methods of measuring parameters and discuss the results obtained in the experimental Kashira-Moscow d-c transmission line. The three data tables are recommended for practical use for those working in radio interference sup- [illegible] 6 diagrams and no references.

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Card 7/ 8

Kuchinskiy, G.S. The Possibility of Using Cable Paper in the Manufacture of Power Capacitors For D-C Transmission Lines 282

The author describes a method of reducing the cost of capacitor batteries operating in ripple voltage circuits by using cable paper in their manufacture. Cable paper costs 10 times less than conventional capacitor paper but its electric strength also is less and therefore its thickness must be greater. In determining the cost of Kva capacitors the author draws on the experience of the high-voltage laboratory of LPI (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) where cable-paper capacitors for d-c and ripple voltages have been produced on a semi-industrial scale since 1938. The technical editor suggests that plants manufacturing capacitors consider the author's results when producing capacitors for the above-mentioned conditions. He notes, however, that the cost relationships advanced by the author cannot yet be considered justified owing to the lack of operating experience which would indicate a long service life of cable-paper capacitors in comparison with conventional capacitors. In his comparisons the author used 35-40 Kv/mm as the working voltage density. There are 2 diagrams and 4 Soviet references.

SECTION II. ALTERNATING CURRENT

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 13/13

JP/fal
5-1-59

MATYASHEVICH, VV

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A. S., Docent

105-58-4-30/37

TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 89 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the Degree of a Candidate of Technical Sciences, 1948 - 1954.

At the Moscow Electromechanical Institute of Railroad Traffic Engineers (Moskovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta).

N. M. Lomonosov, on April 28, 1948:"Method for the Determination of Soil Parameters in the Pylon Construction types of a Contact Network". Official opponents were: Doctor of Techn. Sciences Professor V. B. Medel' and Candidate of Technical Sciences I. I. Vlasov.

M. Ye. Krest'yanov, on June 2, 1948: "Analysis of the Problem on the Selection of the Most Favorable Line Cross Section in the Contact Network". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor M. A. Petrov, Engineer K. S. Sal'nikov and Candidate of Economic Sciences Docent A. L. Lur'ye.

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Dissertations

105-58-4-30/37

V. V. Matyashevich, on June 23, 1948: "Influence of Traffic Organization on the Load of Substations and the Power Loss in the Contact Network". Official opponents were:Doctor of the Technical Sciences V. B. Medel', Engineer L. I. Gruber and Engineer L. M. Pertsovskiy.

G. V. Fominskiy,on June 23, 1948: "Improvement of the Characteristic of the Electrolocomotives ВП-22 and ВЛ 22М in the Case of Parallel Operation in a System of Many Units". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor K. G. Markvardt and Candidate of Technical Sciences S. M. Serdinov.

I. I. Kanter, on October 26, 1949: "Self-Exciting Threephase Invertors(Converter)". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences M. A. Chernyshev and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent G. G. Markvardt.

N. V. Lorents,on March 29, 1950: " Investigation of the Transition Processes in Traction Motors of D. C. Electrolocomotives". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N. V. Gorokhov and Candidate of Technical Sciences P. N. Shlyakhto.

Card 2/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-30/37

I. I. Beneshevich, on June 28, 1950: " Influence of the Parameters and the Mode of Operation in Electric Railroads With Battery Car Transport on the Principal Structure of Automation Devices". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor V. B. Medel' and Engineer L. M. Pertsovskiy.

Ye. G. Gnilosyrov, on February 28, 1951: " Productivity and Capacity Analysis of Fuel- and Electric-Railroad Stoves". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences P. K. Konakov and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N. V. Gorokhov.

V. A. Shilovskiy, on June 25, 1952: " Investigation of the Magnetic System of Traction Motors of Battery Cars (Section C^P)". Official opponents were: Professor V. B. Medel' and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent P. M. Shlyakhto.

N. S. Pomiluyko, on May 27, 1953: " Investigation of Electromagnetic Phenomena in the D.C. Traction Motor for the Purpose Extending the Control Properties and for Determining the Possibility of a Voltage Increase". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. N. Nitusov

Card 3/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-30/37

and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor K. G. Markvardt. V. N. Pupynin, in January 1954: " Protection of the Contact Network of Electric Railroads Against Short-Circuit Currents". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences M. A. Chernyshev and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent I. Ya. Ryzhkovskiy.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electrical engineering-Reports

Card 4/4

MATYASHEVICH, V.V.

Formation of mercury condensate in operating rectifiers. Izv. NIIPT no.3:31-42 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Mercury-arc rectifiers)

S/196/62/000/004/010/023
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Volosevich, V.S., Matyashevich, V.V., and Ptitsyn, S.V.

TITLE: Measuring the mercury-vapour density in the anode spot of a high-voltage valve

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.4, 1962, 8, abstract 4 E47. (Izv. N.-i. in-ta postoyan. toka, no.7, 1961, 14-25).

TEXT: In high-voltage mercury valves intended for transmitting d.c. power there are considerable variations in the distribution of mercury-vapour density. The vapour density was measured in different parts of an operating valve by measuring voltage variations on a small probe. In its initial form this method was suitable only for measuring the density in the immediate neighbourhood of the main arc. However, it is of great interest to measure the vapour density in the trans-anode region which has an important influence on the electric strength of the valve. For such measurements, V.I. Yemel'yanov developed a small probe with local ionisation, with an incandescent cathode and an additional annular anode. The discharge current in the

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Measuring the mercury-vapour ....

additional anode circuit was maintained at 70 ± 5 mA. At full load the vapour density in the trans-anode region was found to be 3.5 microns in valve type BP -9 (VR-9) and 4.1 microns in valve type BPH -58 (VRN-58) instead of the value of 1.2 microns which corresponds to the cooling oil temperature. The high vapour-density is apparently associated with the circumstance that the discharge is accompanied by longitudinal and transverse pressure gradients. The cathode chamber walls being at comparatively low temperature, large drops of mercury condense on them. On falling, these drops can lead to a temporary rise in the vapour density and to reduction in the electric strength of the valve. The reliability of high-voltage valves should be increased by raising the wall temperature of the anode spot as compared with existing designs, for example, by additional external heating.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MAYSTRENKO, Yuriy Gordeyevich; ALMAZOV, A.M., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.; MATYASHEVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Organic matter of the water and bottom sediments of rivers and bodies of water of the Ukraine; the Dnieper and Danube watersheds] Organicheskoe veshchestvo vody i donnykh otlozhenii rek i vodoemov Ukrainy; basseiny Dnepra i Dunaia. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:9)

IVANOV, Vadim Nikolayevich, akademik; MAKARCHENKO, A.F., prof., akademik, otv. red.; BURCHINSKIY, G.I., prof., red.; PELESHCHUK, A.P., prof., red.; PUTILIN, N.I., prof., red.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; SKOPICHENKO, N.F., dots., red.; CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof., red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.T., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; MATYASHEVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 334 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Ivanov). 2. AN Ukr.SSR (for Makarchenko, Ivanov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Chebotarev).

VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, otv. red.; MATYASHEVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Plant nutrition and fertilization] Pitanie i udobrenie rastenii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 251 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. 2. Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN Ukr.SSR (for Vlasyuk).

MATYASHEN, I.M.

MATYASHIN, I.M. (Stalino)

"What a physician should know about blood groups" by N.I.Blinov. Reviewed by I.M.Matiashin. Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:87-88 My-Je '57. (BLOOD GROUPS) (BLINOV, N.I.) (MIRA 10:8)

MATYASHIN, I.M., assistent

Clinical observations of transfusions of heterogenous serum. Preliminary report. Vop.perel.krovi 4:186-191 '55. (MIRA 9:12)
(SERUM THERAPY)

MATYASHIN, I.N., kand. med. nauk (Stalino, prosp. Gurova, d. 9, kv. 9)

A case of primary sarcoma of the thyroid gland. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2:116-118 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Propedevticheskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A. I. Charugin) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(THYROID GLAND--CANCER)

MATYASHIN, I.M., dots. (Donetsk, prospekt Gurova, d.9, kv.9)

Formation of an esophagus from a segment of the large intestine.
Nov.khir.arkh. no.4:16-21 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dots. A.M. Ganichkin) lechebnogo fakul'teta Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ESOPHAGUS--SURGERY) (INTESTINES--TRANSPLANTATION)

MATYASHIN, I.M., dotsent

Perniciosiform anemia linked to the exclusion of the stomach in total esophagoplasty with the use of a small intestine. Khirurgiia 40 no.3:66-70 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav.- prof. A.M. Ganichkin) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Donetskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni M.I. Kalinina (glavnyy vrach V.F. Zubko).

MATYASHINA, O. M.

"The Therapeutic Value of Calcined Bread in the Treatment of Phlyctenulosis of the Eyes." Cand Med Sci, Khar'kov Medical Inst, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

MATYASHINA, O.M., kand.med.nauk

Use of dicoumarin in thrombosis of the central vein of the reticular membrane. Oft.zhur. 13 no.3:142-147 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya (zav. - professor I.F. Kopp) TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Stalinskoy oblasti.
(RETINA--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(COUMARIN)
(THROMBOSIS)

MATYASHINA, O.M., kand. med. nauk

Rare case of a foreign body lodged in both orbits. Oft. zhur. 14 no.2: 122 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Stalinskogo nauchno-issledov. instituta travmatologii, ortopedii i protezirovaniya.
(ORBIT (EYE)--FOREIGN BODIES)

MATIASHINA, V. M.

Diagnostic value of the reaction of determining the ether-soluble bilirubin in infectious hepatitis and tumors of the liver. Vrach. delo no.6:102-105 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. 2-ye infektsionnoye otdeleniye (zav. - dotsent S. L. Erez) Donetskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Kalinina.

(BILIRUBIN) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)
(LIVER--TUMORS)

MATYASHOV, V.A.

Improved ventilation system in hydrolysis plants. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 18 no.4:24 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Proyektpromventilyatsiya.